



Australian Government
AusAID

Community Development Fund (CDF) End of Project Report and Acquittal

Annual Narrative Report Year-1, 2012 of Community Empowerment toward Socio-Economic Development Of Oddar Meanchey Province

Organisation/s: Rural Community and Environment Development Organization

Project title: Community Empowerment toward Socio-Economic Development

Location/s: 20 selected villages of 4 communes at Chongkal district of Oddar Meanchey province. Those communes are Pong Ro, Chongkal, Krasaang and Cheung Tien.

Total CDF funding for Year-1, 2012: US\$ 54,507.00

Start date: 01 February 2012

Finish date: 31 January 2013

Funded by: CDF / AusAID, Australian Embassy

Reporting Period: 01 February to November 15, 2012.

I). Introduction:

This annual progress report of year-1, 2012 project is aimed to compare the achievements against the first year work-plan activities and budget in the proposed project. The Goal of three years project is empowered and built capacity of the poor and vulnerable families in the target areas through agro-technical knowledge and participating in Self-Help Group as well as farmer Cooperative to achieve the sustainable development activities by their own initiatives.

Achieved above, RCEDO is aiming to work directly with the 3 strategies as following:

1. To ensure poor household have enough food throughout the year, by increasing the number of household incomes through agriculture development activities.
2. To ensure household food security is achieved by participating and empowering SHGs and as well as cooperative of SHGs to start up social business initiative and marketing services within their own rural communities.
3. To ensure individuals to live active and healthy live, by increasing dietary, and reducing the incidence of the other diseases.

The proposed project, RCEDO was aimed to work directly support 1000 vulnerable households, disability and widow's families with consisting 4500 individual people of Changkal district of Oddar Meanchey. The project is also building capacity of local authorities, government officers to deliver agriculture knowledge and skills to target communities. This project progress report is based on the first year work-plan of project proposal approved and signed agreement in January 2012. The total budget of the first year is US\$ 54,507.60.

Through this report presented results of the project implementation, outputs, outcomes and impact appeared during the actual period of February-November15, 2012. Most of information in this progress report collected from staff's through staff monitoring report, beneficiaries group interview and field observations.

This project progress report is based on the first year work-plan of project proposal approved and signed agreement in January 2012. RCEDO had been taken and supported the several activities as the following:

2. Summary of activities, outcomes, results and benefit to the target population, including number of direct and indirect beneficiaries and any unplanned benefits?

Component 1: Food Security project

Vegetable Growing activity implemented:

In the reporting period, RCEDO staffs facilitated with Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) and District agriculture office at Changkal to delivery training skills on sustainable agriculture through field demonstration farm. There are 285 families of SHG members have attended training course and received knowledge on vegetable growing, rice production, pig /chicken raising. There are 117 attendees have practiced by growing vegetable, raising pigs, chickens at their households and 78 SHG members have applied for vegetable growing and rice production. The topic of training was focused on how to prepare lands, use of the best seeds/crop, timeframe of each production cycle, proper of fertilizer use etc. After training course, all the attendees received crop/seeds package (8-10 difference types of vegetable seed/crops) and farming tools for start up vegetable production activity around their households. Through this action, the target beneficiaries gain appropriate skills and practices through actively participating field demonstration activities.

RCEDO facilitates with PDOA officers to deliver training skills on vegetable growing to target beneficiaries at Prey Thom villages in Changkal commune.



Farmer Field School Demonstration Activities.

There are 5 FFS demonstration farms were established and practices in 2 communes (Pong Ro, Cheang Tien, and Changkal). Through FFS technique, RCEDO facilitated with master trainers from PDA/DOA to provide and transfer technical knowledge through field practices within their village with half day trained and practiced at the field. Those are 3 FFS on rice production, 1 FFS on Chicken production, 1 FFS on vegetable). Through these actions, there are 82 members of SHG have participated in field demonstration activities in 5 villages. During FFSs conducted, participants have learned about the specific topics and farming issues related to their farming product like rice production, chicken raising and vegetable growing. The Mater Trainers from PDA had engaged and

led the farmer group to upgrade their knowledge by follow and use the learning knowledge given.



In November 2012, RCEDO collaborated with Master trainers of PDA organized the field day on FFS rice harvesting collection at Pong Ro commune of Changkal district. In this action, RCEDO invited SHG members in 4 target villages, local people, PDA staffs, NGOs and local authorities within target areas for shared and learning experiences from FFS demonstration activities. There are 79 participants attended at this event. The result of rice harvesting collection presented that they have a good yield of the products was 5.5 tonnes/ha. It was double yield received, if compared with other farmer rice field. It means that target beneficiaries or whole community who are living in same village have access poor rice seed with high quality and yield from FFS activities.



RCEDO organized the field day on FFS rice harvesting collection at Pong Ro commune of Changkal district.

Community Rice Bank Activity.

The project period, RCEDO organized village meeting with CCs, village chiefs and framer group of SHGs to engage and mobilize local villagers to establish village rice bank in target villages of 4 communes of Changkal district. The objective of establish rice bank was to provide opportunity the poorest households to access rice seed for consumption and farming during shortage's period and rice farming production especially for the period of September-November.

There are 4 villages established and building rice storage through local materials contribution. In reporting period, there are 10,240 kgs (10.24 tonnes) of rice seeds and 750 kg of poor rice seeds are delivered to target beneficiaries (Taben, Banteay Chhor, Kouk Sangker, Srea Prang, Chhok) of 4 target communes. Through rice seed delivered, there are 97 families of 244 families who are poor and shortage of rice to eat, they have loaned rice seed from bank for personal consumption. Through this action, target and non-target households within target areas access rice seeds at their community and also can reduce number of rice seed loaned from Private shop with high interest rate.



RCEDO facilitated local community to mobilise their local materials for building rice storage at Tapen and Banteay Chor village of Changkal district.

Livestock Activity (Pig & Chickens production)

In the project period, RCEDO facilitated with local authorities, DOA officers to select voluntary families for attending training skills on raising pig /chicken activities. There are 149 families attended the training skills on Pig and chicken rising. There are 74 families of SHG members applied and have practiced chicken/pig activities at their households as an income sources. Through this period, RCEDO provided 2 pig boars to SHGs for mating with other pigs within their target members and other villagers through revolving funds.

There are 17 village veterinary attend refresh training organized by RCEDO and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA). The Objective of refreshed course was built capacity of existing village's vets and engaging them to support and help our target beneficiaries within their villages. Through staff filed monitoring, the village veterinary helped and provided treatment medicines to 92 pigs, 73 cows and 503 chickens of target beneficiaries in 4 communes of Changkal district (both target beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries). RCEDO had facilitated with PDA officers to conduct veterinary refresh training skills and build capacity them through quarterly meeting.



Pig and Chicken raising activities at Kouk Sangker and Kouk Reang village. Supported by AusAID year-1, 2012

After refresh training, the village veterinaries are practicing on vaccines and medical treatment use at the site.

Through field staff monitoring, there are 74 SHG members raised chickens & pigs at their households (38 families raising chickens and 36 raising pigs). Through this action, the target beneficiaries gain appropriate skills for generating their incomes through raising chicken and pig activities.

Self-Help Group Formulation and trained.

In the project period, RCEDO staff worked closely with CCs, Village Chief and District of Agriculture office (DOA) in 10 selected villages of 20 target villages in Changkal district to implement and select beneficiaries to form as members of Self-Help Group (SHG). There are 19 SHGs with 297 families in 7 target villages of Pong Ro and Chheang Tien commune formed and trained on internal rules, saving process, recording and revolving fund management. All SHG groups are encouraged have monthly saving money amount

1000-1500 Riels/month into their group for mobilizing local resources. In the project period, 285 families of SHG members have attended training course and received knowledge on vegetable growing, rice production, pig /chicken raising. There are 117 attendees have practiced by growing vegetable, raising pigs, chickens at their households and 78 SHG members have applied for rice production through FFS technique and farming inputs provided such as rice seed, vegetable seed/crop; chickens, piglets and farming tools. Through these actions given, the target group have income sources at their household and will earn more income from those farming activities in a short future period.



In reporting period, there are 12 of 19 SHG had developed their group rules and internal policy and have regular saving money to their group. The SHGs were managed the group revolving funds for running small development activities base on their needs like farming activities, pig/chicken raising, and other purposes. In the project period, there are 5 SHGs received funds for supporting their farming activities and others small business initiatives.

RCEDO have created SHG producer groups and provided inputs and other farming facilities to start up farming activities. Through this action, there was 2 producer groups on chicken and pig group production were practicing in Pong Ro and Cheang Tien commune, and 9 families of SHG members received subsidize seeds and implemented poor rice seeds production through used FFS technique given. It means that, the target beneficiaries of SHGs and whole community have access best kind of piglets and poor rice seeds with high quality and good yield for next cycle season. The target beneficiaries are using the knowledge gained from farming field demonstrations and applying it to generate better incomes.

Component 2: Health/ hygiene and Nutrition food activities.

Community workshop on Health / hygiene Awareness.

In the reporting period, RCEDO had prepared and developed teaching materials on health care & hygiene awareness and nutrition teaching materials. During implemented of this activity, RCEDO in has cooperated with PDWAs and Commune Health staffs to deliver community awareness raising on health/hygiene facility, WASH practice, diarrhoea, dengue fever and other diseases in 13 target villages in 3 communes (Pong Ro, Cheang tiem and Changkal) of Chongkal district.

Through workshop awareness organized, there was 970 target beneficiaries (529 females, 348, 5 disable people) attended. Through field observation found that the villagers and SHG members have aware and gain knowledge of health issues, hygiene practices by using safe water, washing hands and boil water etc.



RCEDO staffs facilitated health center officer to deliver and disseminate information on health care, hygiene practices and other diseases at Kouk Sangker, Taben and Chork villages in Changkal district.

Nutrition food making awareness

In the project period, RCEDO facilitated with local authorities and PDWA trainers to select voluntary women household headed and Village Health Volunteer (VHV) to be Nutrition Focal Points (NFP) person on nutrition food processing training of trainer (TOT). There are 20 NFPs had selected from 20 target villages of 4 target communes of Changkal district. RCEDO coordinated and facilitated with Provincial Department of Woman Affair (PDWA) to deliver training course on nutrition food processing training 20 NFP members. The TOT training had did theory and practise at the training place on child health care, hygiene practices, how to prepare diversified foods their children, what kinds of elements (materials) to be use for cooking and make better health for their children. All attendees were practiced by producing diversified foods for personal consumption during that course. After the training course completed, each Nutrition Focal Point (NFP) received one set of cooking kits and teaching manual for transferring the knowledge to SHG members and other farmers in the village.



Nutrition food trainees are practicing on how to prepare nutrition foods for their children during training course at Kouk Sangker village.

The nutrition food made and distributed to the children to eat at Kouk Sangker

In the reporting period, RCEDO engaged and facilitated NFPs in each village to transfer the knowledge on nutrition food preparing to domestic mothers within target villages. There was 9 times of nutrition food dissemination organized by NFPs. Through this activity, there are 219 women household heads have attended. Through staff monitoring report, the domestic mothers who has attended, they had made diversified food for their children consumption or eating. During the reporting period, there are 290 domestic children and 117 school students access diversified food made by NFPs.



The nutrition food made by NFPs for domestic mothers and distributed to school students to eat at the classroom in Kouk Sangker

G) - Other activities implemented and achievement

Coordinated and Facilitated with Donor visiting activity

During this implementation report, Ph.D. Sin Sovith, representative of AusAID Embassy had visited RCEDO project activities at Changkal district. There were 4 meeting conducted; three meeting with SHG group members, and the another one meeting with local authorities and government actors. There are approx: 125 target beneficiaries attended. The purposes of the meeting are finding the progress achievement and positive impact of proposed project compared with the annual achievement and AusAID funding assistance.

AusAID's representative has a meeting with the local authorities and PDA staffs about AusAID funding assistance at Pong Ro commune hall.



Representative of AusAID is visiting SHG target group of RCEDO at Tapen and Banteay Chor village.

Coordinated with FAO Visitor at RCEDO Target areas

During this implementation report, RCEDO facilitated with FAO visitor and EU team visited small dam and irrigation systems at RCEDO project areas of Pong Ro commune. The purposes of visited was meeting with the user group and local authorities to evaluate the impact of the irrigation system.

2.2- Summary of the Results / Outcomes

Activity implemented	Result/ Outcomes
Food Security Component. Vegetable Growing activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 285 families of SHG members have attended training course and received knowledge on vegetable growing, rice production, pig /chicken raising. There are 117 attendees have practiced by growing vegetable, raising pigs, chickens at their households and 78 SHG members have applied for vegetable growing and rice production. - Through this action, the target beneficiaries gain appropriate skills and practices through actively participating field demonstration for generating income activities.
Farmer Field School Activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 3 FFS on rice production, 1 FFS on Chicken production, 1 FFS on vegetable). Through these actions, there are 82 members of SHG have participated in field demonstration activities in 5 villages. The participants gain appropriate skills and practices through actively participating field demonstration and FFS activities. - Field day on rice harvesting collection organized at Pong Ro commune. In this action, 79 participants (local people, PDA staffs, NGOs and local authorities) attended and learning experience from FFS activities. The result of rice harvesting collection was presented that they have a good yield of rice production by 5.5 tonnes/ha. It was double yield received, if compared with other farmer rice field. So that, target beneficiaries or whole community who are living in same village have access poor rice seed with high quality and yield from FFS activities for next cycle season.
Livestock Activity (Pig & Chickens raising activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 149 families attended the training skills on Pig and chicken rising. There are 74 families of SHG members applied and have practiced chicken/pig activities at their households. Through this action, the target beneficiaries gain appropriate skills for generating their incomes through raising chicken and pig activities - There are 17 village veterinary have attended refresh training course on type of pig and

	chicken diseases, treatment medicines and vaccination user organized by RCEDO and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA). Through staff monitoring, the village veterinary was helped and provided treatment medicines to 92 pigs, 73 cows and 503 chickens of target beneficiaries in 4 communes of Changkal district (both target beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries).
Self-Help Group Formulation and trained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19 SHGs consisting 297 families in 7 target villages of Pong Ro and Chheang Tien commune formed and trained on internal rules, saving process, recording and loan management. All SHG groups have monthly saving the money into their group for helping each other as emergency cases in the family and income generation activities. - 12 of 19 SHG had developed their group rules and internal policy and have regular saving money to their group. The SHGs have managed group revolving funds for running small development activities base on their needs like farming activities, pig/chicken raising, and other purposes. The SHGs indicates that they have own resource in place and confidence to start a new income generating activity. - There was 2 producer groups on chicken and pig group production were established and 9 families of SHG members received subsidize seeds and implemented poor rice seeds production through used FFS technique given.
Component 2: Health/ hygiene & Nutrition food	
Health / hygiene Awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 15 times of community awareness raising on health/hygiene facility, WASH practice, diarrhoea, dengue fever and other diseases in 13 target villages in 3 communes (Pong Ro, Cheang tiem and Changkal) of Chongkal district. Through workshop awareness organized, there is 1050 target beneficiaries (546 females, 348, 5 disable people) attended. - Through field observation found that the villagers and SHG members have aware and gain knowledge of health issues, hygiene practices by using safe water, washing hands and boil water.
Nutrition food making awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 NFPs trained on nutrition food preparation and received cooking tools, teaching materials for transferring the knowledge to SHG members and other farmers in the village. - RCEDO facilitated NFPs in each village to transfer the knowledge on nutrition food preparing to domestic mothers within 9 target villages. There are 219 women household heads have attended. The domestic mothers who had attended, they had made diversified food for their children consumption or eating. There are 290 domestic children and 117 school students access diversified food made by NFPs.

2.3- Benefits to the target population

a). Improved livelihood and income sources: Target beneficiaries gained new knowledge and appropriate skill on sustainable agriculture production through Farmer Field School (FFS) techniques. There are 117 attendees of SHG members have practiced by growing vegetable, raising pigs, chickens at their households and 78 members have applied for vegetable growing and rice production and are able to continue growing it during next cycle season. The direct beneficiaries have remained inputs, fresh vegetable, seeds, chickens and pigs for generating their incomes. Hence, the target families have reducing any expenses of buying vegetable, meat from market and children have access to nutrition foods for improving their growing and health.

b). Improved the understanding on health/hygiene practices and Nutrition food.

In total 1050 target villagers (546 females, 12 disable people) in selected villages accessed knowledge on health care/ hygiene practices, nutrition food and other

diseases transmission. There are 20 Nutrition focal point (NFPs) gain knowledge on nutrition food information, hygiene practice and able to transfer the knowledge on nutrition food preparing to domestic mothers within target villages. The domestic mothers who had attended, they can prepare diversified food for their children eat.

The target beneficiaries using boiled water, water filter, proper latrine use and washing hand and body with soap. A success in this activity is the change of attitude of the target group especially women and children when they have using latrine and safe water. It means that the accidents of vulnerable diseases were reduced because of their positive behavioural practices.

2.4- Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries

Activity taken	# of direct beneficiaries	# of women	# of disabilities	Total # of indirect beneficiaries.
Component1: Livelihood & Food security. Activity 1.1.1: Training poor or vulnerable family for sustainable agriculture.	285 families (1425 individ)	1068 females	12	Approx: 17500 local villagers (9200 females). All target people who do not receive benefits from the project, will indirectly benefit by experiencing from sustainable agriculture technique, FFS and rice bank, health awareness.
Activity 1.1.2: Forming Community rice bank activity through saving groups.	244 fam (1220 individuals)	635 fem	8	
Activity 1.1.3: Established Farmer Field School (FFS) on livestock, vegetable & rice	82 members	53	3	
Activity 2.1.1: Established SHG groups and trained.	297 families (1518 indivs)	793 fem	13	
Component 2: Health/ Sanitation & Nutrition food: Activity 3.1.1: Establish Nutrition Focal Point and trained on how to prepare nutrition food.	20	20	0	
Activity 3.1.2: NFPs transferring knowledge to domestic mothers of SHG on how to prepare nutrition food for their Children.	509 persons (219 mothers & 290 children)	219 women	0	
Activity 3.2.1: Provided awareness raising on health care and sanitation practice.	1050 people (212children)	546 fem	12 disable	
Total	766 families = 4186 people	2288 females	18 families	Approx:17500 villagers within target areas.

Note: * each family have received and participated from 1-3 activities from the project.

3. Disaggregation; identify women's involvement at all levels and number of beneficiaries, community or non-community based project (see definition in Selection Criteria), sector of focus and rural or urban based project.

In this proposed project, RCEDO had encouraged the women to participate during the village meeting/ training, join SHG group, FFS process and other workshop awareness in order to adopt themselves with new knowledge and skills for improving their capability, health/sanitation practice and household income activities. One more thing, most of women are staying at home full days than husbands, so they are responsible for cooking foods and taken care of the children at the households. Through the project beneficiaries

above, there are more women and disabled women were participated in FFS demonstration and got direct benefits from project activities like knowledge, health /hygiene awareness, latrine use, raising pig /chicken and growing vegetable activities. The women had played major roles for improving the livelihood and living condition of the family.

4. Self rating of the project (5 Best Practice, 4 Fully Satisfactory, 3 Satisfactory Overall, 2 Marginally Weak, 1 Weak). Briefly explain reasons for rating.

In the project period, through field monitoring of the project implemented and based on outputs, outcomes and impact produced by the project, ***we provided the rating 3 as satisfactory implemented project.***

The reason for given rating 3 as below:

- Our field observation and site visit, there were many target beneficiaries had better understanding and able to answer the question related health/hygiene practices and nutrition information. They were practicing on health /hygiene practice like washing hands with soap after used latrine and keep it proper clean. They are stopped directly drink water from surface source by boiled water for drinking. Through this action, the accidents of vulnerable diseases will reduced because of their positive behavioural practices.
- Target beneficiaries had fresh vegetable products, chickens, pigs for food consumption and generating income in the family especially the children and pregnant woman accessed to nutrition foods for improving their growing and health status. The vegetable growing farmers were reducing the daily expenses in the family for buying vegetable, meat and other farming tools.
- A success in this project is the change of attitude of the farmers especially SHG members by followed and adapted FFS techniques in their farming production. They were applied the knowledge and skill to their farming practices and are able to continue growing it during next cycle season
- All trainees were practiced by producing nutritious food for personal consumption.
- During the project period, the farmers are difficult to practice their farming because of no rain fall come until end of August, but in October, in some target areas have flooded from Thailand.
- The National Commune Councils election for the country was made delayed to the project implementation and lack of the people participation, because all the target groups were busy with their political party campaign. So it made the government department, target group and authorities had not fully participated in the projects.
- The implementation of the project was 10 months period, So that there is a short period and difficulties to measure a success or positive changes in the project.

5. Any encountered difficulties and strategies used.

A. Encountered Difficulties

- Some village has not growing vegetable well because of has no surface water source and irrigation system.
- Difficult to mobilize the farmers to participate in all the production cycle learning and adapting a new technique of agriculture production because of the living condition,

- The National Commune Councils election for the country was made delayed to the project implementation and lack of the people participation.
- The poor families are difficult to follow the modern agriculture techniques. This means they have no resources or inputs to follow farming techniques and/or build chicken and pigsties.
- No rain fall come until end of August, and during October 2010, in selected target villages faced with flooded. It was made difficult to the project implementation and bad affected to vegetable growing and rice yield of the beneficiaries.

B. Strategies Used

- RCEDO will closely and cooperated with village authorities, SHG leader to engage their SHG members to participate in village health/ hygiene awareness, nutrition food and all process of Farmer Field School activities.
- RCEDO will select and use new training technique by providing them to have more practices and FFS demonstration rather than providing theory and documents. In education session or health / hygiene awareness, RCEDO will hold a formal and informal training or workshop within their best time and suitable location for them that they are able to participate.
- RCEDO closely cooperate and consult with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development (PDRD), PDWA, and local authorities in all steps of implementing process.

6. Any changes and reasons for changes to the agreed activities and budget (variation greater than 10% required AusAID agreement).

In reporting period, there has no changes related the original submission budget and activity during this reporting period.

7. Contributions/income received from other sources or generated by the project.

There has no income received from other sources for this project during reporting period

8. Copies of receipts for line item purchases over \$US500.

(Please find attached the copies of receipts purchased).

- Receipt of rice seed purchased.

9. Table matching actual expenditure to budget line items as listed in the agreed submission. Identify any unspent funds (small amounts should be identified and spent on activities or materials consistent with the project).

Please see attached with financial report of the project expenses.

10. Copy of bank statements identifying project related banking (Please see attached)

11. Action taken to ensure sustainability, likelihood of sustainability and planned usage of project assets.

- Through field observation, 60% of participants had better understanding and practiced on health / hygiene and nutrition food practices like they have boiled water, drinking water from the filter, proper latrine use, cleaning around their household, regular clean their filter and washing hand and body soap. So the accidents of vulnerable diseases will reduce and the community people will able to work for generating incomes. The improve knowledge of hygiene and sanitation practices is likely to improve the health status of all target villages.
- RCEDO team was encouraged target group to form self help group, saving money and established rice seed saving group, hence the target beneficiaries have gained more capacity by attend monthly meeting and training session given. They gained on financial management skill and group saving record and they will have their capital of group and rice seed bank for using when they face with food shortage during rice cultivation season or need capital to extend their local business.
- Target beneficiaries of SHGs had gained new knowledge on vegetable production, chicken/pigs raising and rice production activity through FFS techniques, and farming inputs for practices. Target beneficiaries applied the learning skills to their farming products and able continuing growing vegetable at next cycle season through incomes that gained

This project is sustained as people in the village applied and passed on their knowledge to one another. It means that the proposed projects are contributing the health status of the rural people, livelihood & standard of living improvement. It is likely that the projects are contributing to the goal and objectives of the proposed project.

12. Strategies to promote Australian Government funding ie signage.

In the project implemented, RCEDO always have promoted the Australian Funding supports by made a sign of Australian AIDs (AusAID) to put at the project sites. RCEDO also presented AusAID logo to target beneficiaries during the meeting, training/ workshop that supported by Australian Government AIDs. It means that the target people have aware with Australian Government funding for Cambodia. Australian Government should continue funding to RCEDO project for another phase for RCEDO to continue to promote Australian funding support and providing the development services to the poorest people in the isolated province of Cambodia.

13. Lessons learned; what would be done both differently and similarly?

- During project implementation, RCEDO had strong support from provincial department of agriculture, health center and local authorities; it made the project is more effective.
- The poorest farmers were difficult to follow the training technique given, unless we provided more financial support and more technical assistance in place and more practices.
- Work closely with village chiefs, commune council, PDoA staffs to encourage the people participation and local mobilization to the projects.
- The health and nutrition foods activities, we need to engage and supports the NFPs as trainers to transferring more to domestic mothers of SHGs and school students

within their target areas. The nutrition food made from the training practices should distribute to their children for eating.

- When working with farmers with low education knowledge it can be difficult to adapt the training technique, so further strategies may be required to ensure the training is effective.

Strategies to address the issues the lesson learned as the following:

- After trained, RCEDO team monitored and coached them in farming practice and one exposure visit was conducted for disseminate the modern technique for improving their knowledge and learned new skill.
- RCEDO used FFS training technique by providing them more practiced and demonstrated at the sites rather than providing theory and documents. In the education session or health /hygiene and HIV/AIDS education awareness, RCEDO will hold at the best time and suitable location especially for woman to ensure they were able to participate.
- Technical staffs will work closely with the local authorities, provincial department of Agriculture or District Agriculture Officers, FAO staffs and other NGOs in the province who has more experiences on farmer field school (FFS) process to share and learn each other.
- RCEDO will closely and cooperated with village authorities, SHG leader to engage their SHG members to participate in village health/ hygiene awareness, nutrition food and all process of Farmer Field School activities.
- RCEDO conducted the training conjunction with other projects where possible so the poorest farmers are very interested with the project.
- Build capacity of RCEDO staffs in facilitating and implementing sustainable agro-technique through farmer field school approach and farmer social business activities.

Recommendation to the future project

- The project should consider on community empowerment toward socio- economic development and market linkage that made the community are confident to implement the community development project by themselves and because a sustainable community. The project should be included a process of SHG and farmer cooperative establishment, capacity building of VDCs & CCs, livelihood, and small irrigation scheme and farmer business initiatives.

14. Dated signature of the authorised representatives of the organisation with their position, official seal or thumb print. Including the statement "I declare that I have read the information supplied in this report and it is true and correct and all activities and expenditure were as agreed and reported".

I am, **Mr. Sam Serey Wathana**, Executive Director of RCEDO in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey province. I declare that the information supplied in the report is true and correct.

For Implementing Agency



Mr. Sam Serey Wathana
Executive Director of RCEDO

Date: 25th November 2012